U.S. Serial No. 10/083,093

Filed: February 26, 2002 Amendment and Reply under 37 C.F.R. 1.111

Page 12 of 17

REMARKS

I. Introduction

Upon entry of the present amendment, claims 1-38 will be pending in this application.

Claims 1, 11, 13, 14, 25 and 27 have been amended to more fully define the invention.

Support for the amendments to Claims 1, 11, 13, 25 and 27 appears in the specification at

page 18, lines 7-16. No new matter has been added.

II. Drawings

The Examiner has objected to Figures 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A and 2B of the drawings

because they fail to include a "prior art" designation. Applicants respectfully submit that

corrected Figures 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A and 2B designated with the legend "Prior Art" are

submitted with this Response and overcome the Examiner's objection.

III. 35 U.S.C. § 112

The Examiner has rejected claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as not

pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter of the invention. The Examiner states

that claim 14 recites the limitation "first surface" in line 4 and claims that there is insufficient

antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Applicants have amended claim 14 to recite

"inner surface", which has an antecedent basis in claim 13, instead of "first surface".

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

IV. 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Examiner rejected claims 1-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by

U.S. Patent No. 5,925,077 to Williamson et al. The Examiner states that Williamson et al.

discloses an implantable or acetabular prosthesis having an opening with a tapered section

12

U.S. Serial No. 10/083,093 Filed: February 26, 2002

Amendment and Reply under 37 C.F.R. 1.111

Page 13 of 17

that preferably comprises a frustoconical taper and insertion member having a head that is

spherical or near-spherical that mates with aperture wall for a fluid-tight seal.

Williamson et al. discloses an apparatus and method for plugging holes in an

acetabular shell. See col. 1, lines 7-10. Williamson et al. does not disclose a prosthetic

component with universal-type holes or openings that can receive and lock any one of a peg,

screw, spike or hole cover in place. The hole 90 disclosed in Williamson et al. is specifically

configured to mate with the plug 98. Williamson et al. does not disclose that the hole 90 is

adapted to accommodate an insertion member at multiple orientations relative to the

component, as is required by Applicants' claims. Therefore, Williamson et al. fails to teach

all the elements of Applicants' claims.

The Examiner also rejected claims 1-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated

by U.S. Patent No. 6,228,121 to Khalili. The Examiner maintains that Khalili discloses an

implantable prosthesis with a prosthetic component that has both first and second surfaces,

an opening extending from the first surface to the second wherein the wall is tapered such

that the inner most end is larger than the outermost end, and an insertion member with a

spherical or near-spherical head that mates with the aperture wall for a fluid-tight seal.

Khalili discloses an acetabular cup having at least one aperture. A plurality of sleeve

components are provided to mate with the apertures. Each sleeve includes a longitudinal

bore adapted to receive a fixation element, e.g., a bone screw. See col. 2, lines 26-39. The

fixation screw 108 mates with the sleeve component 110, which in turn mates with the

aperture 114. The aperture 114 is <u>not</u> adapted to receive the fixation screw 108, as required

by Applicants' claims, and thus, the sleeve component 110 is necessary.

13

ATLLIB01 1578156.1

U.S. Serial No. 10/083,093 Filed: February 26, 2002

Amendment and Reply under 37 C.F.R. 1.111

Page 14 of 17

Claims 1-4, 7, 9-12, 19-22 and 24 are rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. §

102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 3,779,240 to Kondo. The Examiner asserts

Kondo discloses an implantable prosthesis having an opening with an extended frustoconical

taper section and an insertion member or screw inserted into opening such that the screw is

locked relative to the frustoconical taper section.

The invention is directed to an implantable prosthesis. A prosthesis is an artificial

device used to replace a missing body part, such as a limb. Kondo discloses a compression

plate for the retention and internal fixation of fragments resulting from a bone fracture.

Thus, Kondo does not disclose a prosthetic component. Further, Kondo does not disclose

that it can be used with any one of a hole cover, a bone screw, a bone peg or a bone spike.

Finally, Kondo states that it is preferable that the screw be inserted vertically. The sliding

hole described in Kondo is not adapted to accommodate an insertion member at multiple

orientations relative to the compression plate. Therefore, Kondo does not teach all the

elements of Applicants' claims.

The Examiner also rejects Claims 1-7, 10-12, 19-21 and 23-24 under 35 U.S.C.

102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,322,652 to Wolter. The Examiner asserts

that Wolter discloses an implantable prosthesis or bone plate having passage holes with an

extended frustoconical taper section into which insertion members with a spherical seat

surface or head are placed for securing the bone plate to the bone.

Wolter discloses a bone plate for fixing bones that includes passage holes and at least

one bone screw or at least one locking bolt. See col. 1, lines 12-14. Figure 2c shows a

conical seat surface. The conical seat surface is a single section extending from a first

14

U.S. Serial No. 10/083,093 Filed: February 26, 2002

Amendment and Reply under 37 C.F.R. 1.111

Page 15 of 17

surface to a second surface. The passage hole lacks a section at the second surface having a

smaller diameter than the conical seat surface at the first surface. Thus, Wolter fails to teach

all the elements of the claims.

To anticipate a claim, a reference must teach each and every element of the claim,

either expressly or inherently. See M.P.E.P. § 2131. Applicants respectfully submit that

none of the cited references teaches each and every element of the claims. Applicants

respectfully traverse these rejections and request reconsideration and withdrawal thereof.

V. 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner has rejected claims 9 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being

unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,322,562 to Wolter. The Examiner states that although

Wolter does not disclose a fluid-tight seal between insertion member and passage hole, it

would have been an obvious matter of design choice since such modification involved only a

change in the size of a component. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and request

reconsideration and withdrawal thereof.

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three criteria must be met. First, there

must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the

knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or

to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success.

Finally, the prior art references when combined must teach or suggest all the claim

limitations. See M.P.E.P. §2142.

As explained above, a section at the second surface having a smaller diameter than

the conical seat surface at the first surface. There is no suggestion or motivation in Wolter or

15

ATLLIB01 1578156.1

U.S. Serial No. 10/083,093

Filed: February 26, 2002

Amendment and Reply under 37 C.F.R. 1.111 Page 16 of 17

the knowledge generally available to one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify the passage holes of Wolter to achieve the claimed invention. Moreover, the insertion member of claim 19 is for use with a prosthesis having a universal connecting portion. Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that Wolter does not teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

U.S. Serial No. 10/083,093 Filed: February 26, 2002 Amendment and Reply under 37 C.F.R. 1.111 Page 17 of 17

CONCLUSION

In light of the amendments and the above remarks, Applicants are of the opinion that the Office Action has been completely responded to and that the application is now in condition for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes any informalities remain in the application that may be corrected by Examiner's Amendment, or there are any other issues that can be resolved by telephone interview, a telephone call to the undersigned attorney at (404) 815-6409 is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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